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DESCRIBES PLANS FOR KATOWICE AND TYCHY

TO EVACUATE KATOWICE POPULATION TO TYCHY -- Warsaw, Stolica, 9 Jul 50

A bold plan has been proposed to transfer the inhabitants of Katowice to the wooded areas beyond the coal fields, allowing only those whose presence is indispensable to remain. Besides these indispensable individuals, there will be only offices, factories, and schools. Tychy, surrounded by enormous forests near Paprocianskie Lake, will be the residential development for Katowice. The plans are now being drawn up.

Tychy is situated on the edge of the Gorny Slask coal fields. The railroad station of Tychy on the Katowice-Dziedzice line is 12 kilometers from Katowice by rail and 16 kilometers by highway.

Tychy contained about 10,000 inhabitants before the war. Today, with the overcrowding of Katowice, a large number of government workers and employees of other institutions live in the suburban areas. As a result, the Tychy population has increased by several thousand.

Tychy has one of the two largest breweries in Poland, the Panstwowe Zaklady Tyskie (State Tychy Plant), founded in 1629. It produces light and malt beer.

The second brewery, "Obywatelski," is now being activated and will serve as a workshop for training high-school students for the brewery trade.

The future of Tychy is closely related to the problems of Katowice. Katowice, capital of the coal region and the creative force in Poland's heavy industry, cannot expand because all the surrounding area is undermined. Despite maximum crowding of inhabitants in available dwellings and restrictions on setting up new government bureaus in Katowice, the time is coming when positive steps must be taken to solve the population problem. -- Ludwik Stolarzewicz

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NOTE INDUSTRY SHIFTING EASTWARD -- Munich, Slowo Katolickie [anti-Communist],
29 Oct 50

It is a well-known fact that while the Communist government in Warsaw is voicing Moscow's acceptance of the Oder-Neisse boundary as inviolable, it is locating economic investments primarily on the territory of prewar Poland. There are some investments here and there on the Oder, for example Szczecin, because this port also serves the Soviet occupation forces in Germany. In general, investments are being located east of the boundary established by the Versailles Treaty, since the Warsaw Communists are uncertain as to how much they will have to surrender to their "brothers," Pieck and Ulbricht, on Stalin's orders.

Some time ago, it became known that the huge steel mill which was to be built in Slask Opolski is now to be erected near Krakow. Another metallurgical plant is being built in Kucelin near Czesochowa. Important investments are being planned near Konin on the Warta River and near Tykocin on the Narew River.

Recently, the Warsaw authorities passed a resolution on the development of Tychy in Gorny Slask, just east of the prewar boundary. This small town of several thousand population known for its beer, is to become a city of 30,000 by the end of the Six-Year Plan, and a city of 100,000 in the more distant future.

The Communist press explains these significant developments by purely economic considerations. It lacks courage to speculate on the intentions of the Kremlin.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN KATOWICE -- Warsaw, Stolica, 15 - 31 Mar 51

With the proximity of important coal mines, Katowice, Wujek, and Kleofas, and the Baildon and Ferrum metallurgical plants, the city of Katowice has been expanding rapidly, especially during the last 2 years. Buildings are being put up by the dozen. The Katowice PFB (Panstwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane, State Building Contractors) twice received a trophy for the highest production in all Poland.

At 5 Powstancow Street, within the periphery of the first construction project bounded by Kosciuszki Street, the proposed Myslowice express highway, and Francuska Street, there is a residential building at 27 Stycznia Street, 11 stories high and three blocks long, of reinforced concrete, for the employees of Centralne Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Hutniczego (Central Association of the Metallurgical Industry). It consists of 160 spacious and comfortable apartments, comprising 400 rooms. On this project, the builders used the most progressive methods, including assembly-line installation of the framework and reinforcing latticework. A public address system has been installed throughout the structure.

A few steps further along the same street is the massive Katowice cathedral, and to the left on Wita Stwosza Street is the modern administration building of the Centrala Zelaza i Stali (Central Office of Steel and Iron). On Wita Stwosza Street, foundations are also being dug for two administration buildings to be built by the PFB. One is a six-story structure of 10,000 cubic meters for the Centralne Biuro Projektow Architektonicznych i Budowlanych (Central Bureau of Architectural and Building Projects). The second one is for the Centrala Zelaza i Stali.

At 37-a Powstancow Street, the PFB has constructed, in the record time of one year, an impressive administration building for the CZPW (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Weglowego, Central Administration of the Coal Industry).

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In the horseshoe formed by Powstancow, Reymonta, and Dabrowskiego Streets two seven-story residential structures have been built to house 100 families of workers of CZPW and CZPH (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Hutniczego, Central Administration of the Metallurgical Industry). On Dabrowskiego Street the huge Trade-Union Building is being built. It will be located in the most impressive part of the city, across from the wojewodztwo administration building, on the site of the former Slask Museum, destroyed in 1940 by the Germans. The Trade-Union Building will be a nine-story structure, 107 meters long, with a volume of 45,000 cubic meters. The workshops, garages, boiler room, and supply room will be located in the basement. On the ground floor will be a well-equipped trade-union library. Above that will be an auditorium for 500 persons, trade-union officers, and conference rooms which will have a combined volume of 163 cubic meters. The structure will be completed in 1952.

Another densely built-up tract will be the asymmetrical hexagon bounded by the park and Kosciuzki Street, and Kopernika, Mikolowska, General Swierczewskiego, and Bielska streets. A seven-story office building for the PPB consisting of 120 rooms with a volume of 16,000 cubic meters has been built here. Other structures in the tract are the modern building for the Management of the SPB (Spoleczne Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane, Public Building Contractors) on Barbary Street, the four-wing structure known as the Slask Children's Palace, the administration building for the Construction Workers' Trade Union near Koscielny Street, and a beautiful Children's Building with nursery school, outpatient clinic, and apartments for doctors, alongside the Municipal Park.

On Bielska Street, work is in progress even during the night on residential construction, office buildings, and the Wojewodztwo Party's school and dormitory. The Press Building is under construction on Opolska Street at the opposite end of Katowice. The magnificent Orbis Hotel will be erected in 1952 near the market place.

The Koszutka section of Katowice will be completely altered in appearance. Tens of blocks of apartments for workers will be partially ready for occupancy in 1951. Additional residential structures are being built on Czarneckiego Street, in Bogucice, and in Zalez.

TO CLEAN UP KATOWICE -- Katowice, Dziennik Zachodni, 16 Apr 51

Katowice surpasses all other cities in Poland except Warsaw in bustle and activity. Thousands crowd the streets and fill the stores continuously.

Katowice was built for 50,000 inhabitants but now has more than 150,000 and is extremely overcrowded. Obviously, it would be difficult to level Katowice and construct a new city in its place. In the next few years Tychy will assume a good part of the functions of Katowice.

Katowice is now promoting Clean-up Month. The largest and most impressive street in Katowice is 3 Maja Street, especially near the market place.

The Electric Power Association has its offices on the corner of 3 Maja and Stawowa streets. The lot belonging to the Slask Transportation Line needs cleaning up, but the line seems to be in no hurry.

The fire department has been ordered to fence in the city's 12 water reservoirs. The Baildon Metallurgical Plant, with its accumulation of iron junk, must clean up its premises on Armii Czerwonej Street.

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